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# The Great Northwest

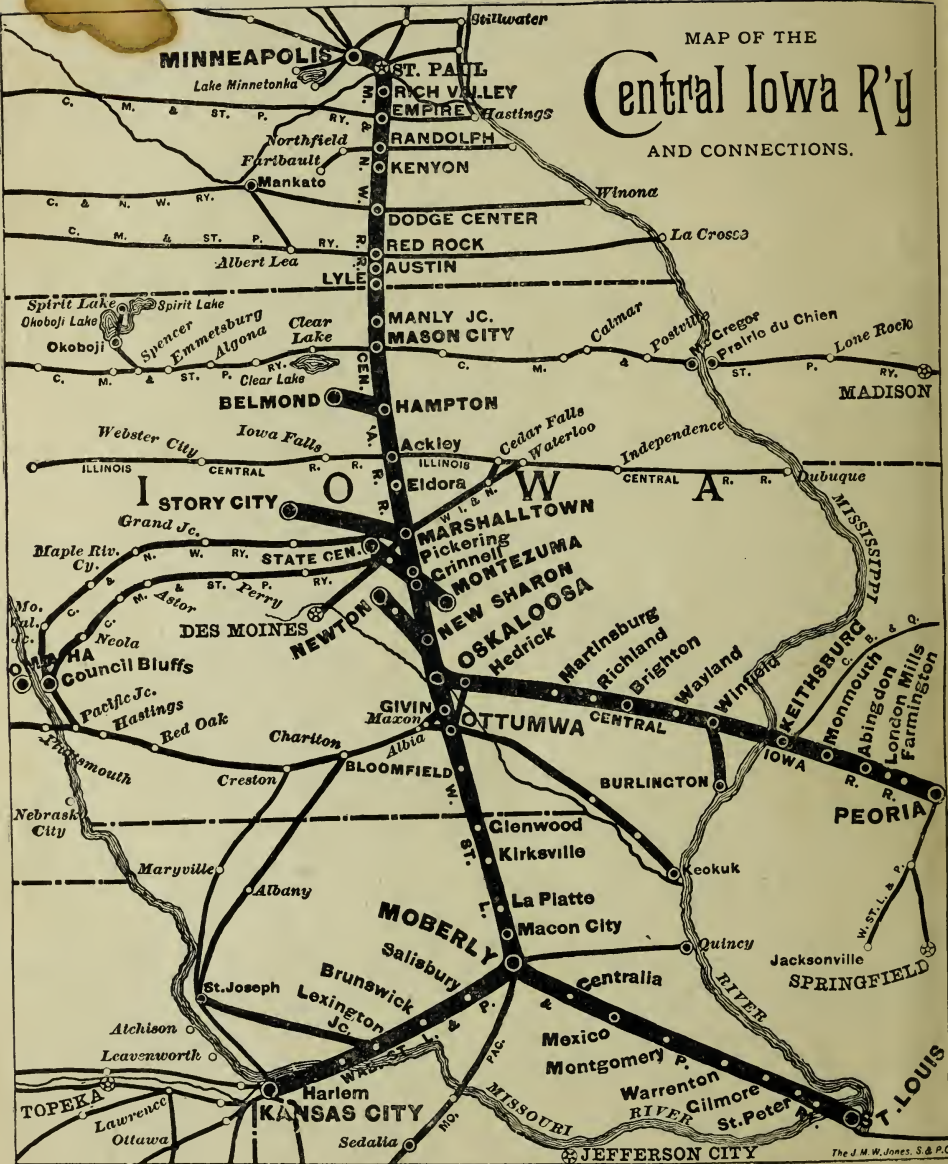
J. M. W. JONES STA. & PTO CO CHICAGO

Compliments of the  
Passenger Department.

CENTRAL IOWA RY.



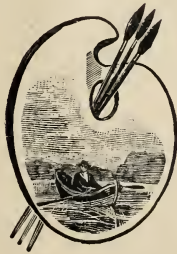
MAP OF THE  
**Central Iowa R'y**  
 AND CONNECTIONS.



THE  
GREAT NORTHWEST

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COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET DEPARTMENT  
CENTRAL IOWA RAILWAY.



CHICAGO:  
THE J. M. W. JONES STATIONERY AND PRINTING COMPANY.  
1887.





## THE TOURIST ROUTE

TO THE

# GREAT NORTHWEST

COMPOSED OF THE

WABASH-WESTERN, CENTRAL IOWA,

— AND —

MINNESOTA & NORTH-WESTERN RAILROADS.

Two Fast Trains Daily from ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY to ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS!

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS and DAY COACHES THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE

For Single Trip and Excursion Tickets to IOWA, MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MANITOBA, OREGON, and WASHINGTON TERRITORY, and all the SUMMER RESORTS of the NORTH-WEST, apply to

E. H. COFFIN, Ticket Agent, Cor. 5th & Olive Sts., - - - St. Louis.

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A. W. MILLSPAUGH, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, - - - Kansas City.

S. F. HASKINS, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, - - - Peoria.

Or to the Agents of connecting Railroads.

**E. L. DUDLEY,**

Receiver & General Manager,

**J. P. NOURSE,**

General Passenger & Ticket Agent,

Central Iowa R'y, Marshalltown, Iowa.


E. A. JONES, South Eastern Pass'gr Agt.,  
48 South Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

W. J. McLEAN, Traveling Pass'gr Agt.,  
Marshalltown, Iowa.

**UPB**

# CLEAR LAKE AS A SUMMER RESORT.

## BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION.

 CLEAR LAKE PARK, as a resort for rest, recreation, and improvement, is equal to any west of the Mississippi river. The beautiful lake, stretching away in the shape of a crescent six or seven miles from point to point, the heavy but not densely wooded park—shaded but not obscured—with its carpet of green; its wide and shapely streets; its graveled and sanded walks; its tastefully built cottages, and in the midst of all, the great Pavilion dedicated to the worship of God, and the advancement of knowledge—these all conspire to give the place an air of beauty, security, ease, and contentment, which very few places indeed, can afford.

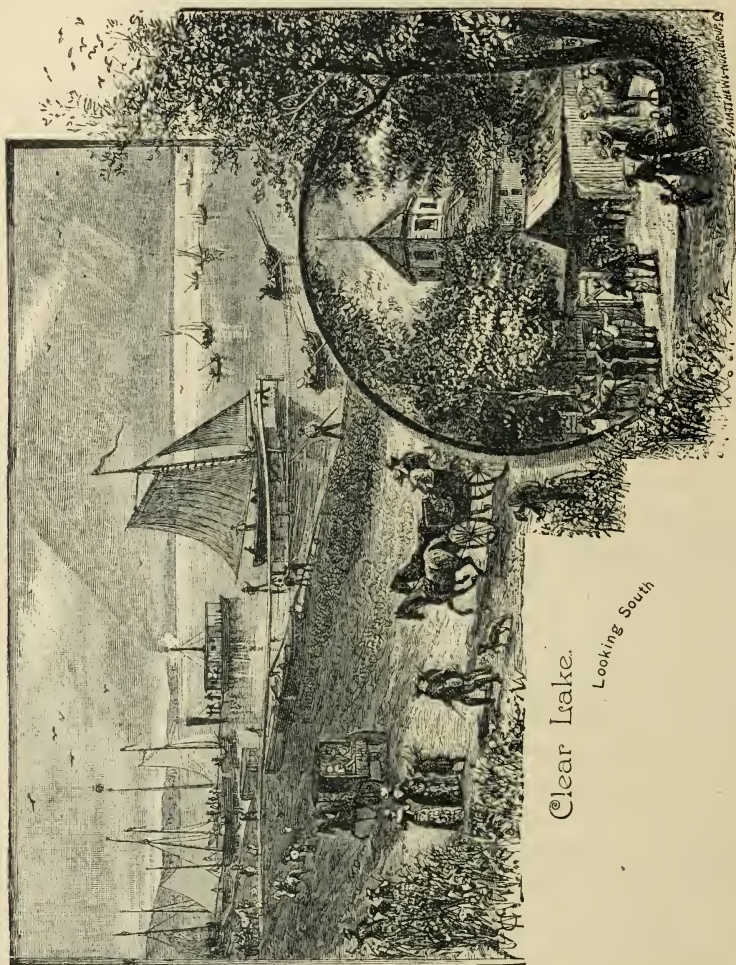
## BOATING, FISHING, AND BATHING.

The opportunities for combining pleasure and improvement are all that could be asked. Many people desire to get away from their ordinary routine life and spend a few days or weeks in rest and recuperation, and yet are not satisfied to spend all these days solely in the interest of the physical nature; but would be glad if they might also have opportunities for spiritual, intellectual, and social culture and enjoyment while finding rest for the body. At Clear Lake, excellent facilities are offered for recreation and rest. Boating and fishing are ever popular sports. Here are row boats and sail boats of every description, from the small craft seating three or four persons, to the large sailer carrying a hundred or more; these, together with several steamers of various capacity which ply the lake, afford all possible facilities for boating. Then the bathing is excellent. A child twelve years of age may go a hundred feet or more from the shore without getting beyond its depth; at the same time any depth of water can be found by those who may desire to swim.

Fishing outfits, including boats, lines, poles, minnows, etc., can be obtained at the Park at a trifling cost. The fish mostly caught are pickerel, pike, bass, croppy, and perch.

## SOCIAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND RELIGIOUS.

While these excellent opportunities are afforded for sport and recreation, the very best of privileges for religious, intellectual, and social improvement are enjoyed. The four great meetings—the Temperance



Jubilee, the Inter-State Camp Meeting, the Sunday School Assembly, and the Musical Festival—during the five or six weeks of their continuance, bring to the grounds the very best talent of the country.



## EXPENSE.

Clear Lake is the least expensive watering place in the United States, and at the same time it is not surpassed in convenience. One can hire a room of almost any description, from a common unfurnished room to a suite of double parlors—finely decorated, carpeted, and furnished. Or, if he does not wish to hire a cottage or room, he can hire a tent already pitched, or bring his own tent with him and tabernacle “under



Clear Lake.

his own vine and fig tree.” Then he can engage his meals at a hotel on or adjoining the grounds, as he may choose; or bring his own oil stove and other cooking apparatus with him, and live at home and board at the same place. In this case the milk wagon will come to his door twice a day; the ice wagon will make its daily rounds; the vegetable man will supply him every day with vegetables fresh from the garden; meats in great variety will be delivered at his tent or

— THE —

St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis  
and Kansas City

# Through Car Line

FORMED BY THE

Wabash-Western, Central Iowa

~~~~~AND~~~~~

Minnesota & Northwestern Railways.

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## THE FAST EXPRESS

Leaves St. Louis at 9.00 A. M., and Kansas City at 9.45 A. M., every day.

## THE EXPRESS MAIL

Leaves St. Louis at 8.25 P. M., and Kansas City at 8.20 P. M., every day

— PULLMAN —

# Buffet Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches

RUN THROUGH TO ST. PAUL WITHOUT CHANGE.

---

All Trains connect closely at Mason City Junction to and from Clear Lake, Okoboji, and Spirit Lake.

The Equipment is first-class and not excelled by any line in the West. All trains arrive at and depart from Union Depots. No omnibus transfers by this line. For Time Cards, Rates, and other information, ask any agent of these railroads, or of connecting lines.



cottage; baker's supplies and groceries will be for sale on the grounds and all these can be bought as cheaply as in his own city or town.

There are also numerous hotels at which the prices are from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day, or from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a week.

#### ORDER.

The order on the grounds is the very best. They are lighted nights, and policed day and night.

These lines are written in the belief that many people desire to spend the heated term and their vacation in a quiet, orderly and pleasant place, where they and their children may be surrounded with the very best influences; and for the purpose of directing the attention of such people to a place where these conditions exist.

Clear Lake, Iowa, is in Cerro Gordo County, on the Iowa and Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and is ten miles west of Mason City, the junction of that road and the CENTRAL IOWA RAILWAY. Two trains daily with through cars from St. Louis, Kansas City, Moberly, Ottumwa, &c., over the CENTRAL IOWA RAILWAY ROUTE, make close connection at Mason City Junction. Cheap round trip excursion tickets for sale by agents of the Wabash-Western, Central Iowa and connecting lines during the Summer Tourist Season.

Trains to and from Peoria daily, except Sunday.

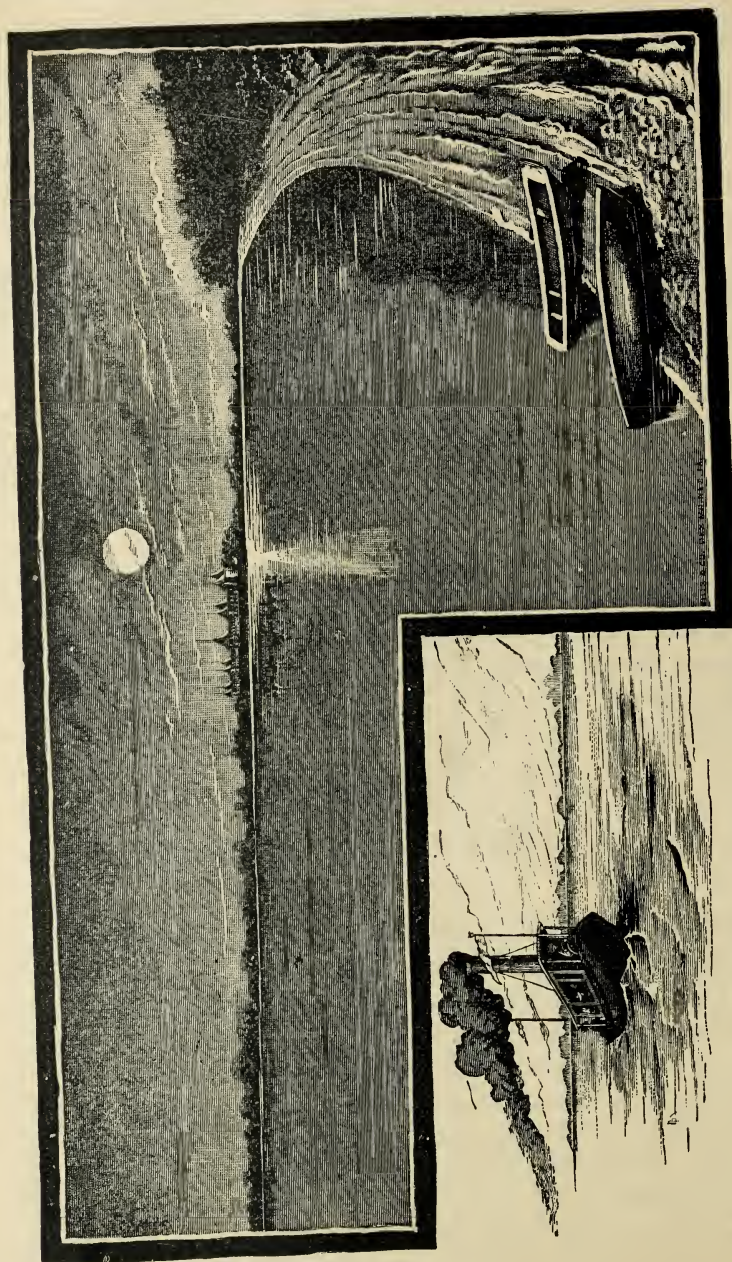
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## THE SPIRIT LAKE REGION.

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HERE are several beautiful lakes in Dickinson County, north-western Iowa, which have long been known to the initiated as the "Spirit Lake Region," but it is only within four or five years, since the iron horse has puffed his way into that part of the country, that they have begun to be heard of by the outside world.

They are on the summit of the watershed separating the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys; the elevation being 1,700 feet above the sea level. This cluster of lakes is beyond question the loveliest in the whole Northwest. The more prominent ones are called Spirit, East Okoboji, West Okoboji, and North and South Gar Lakes—their area is over 25,000 acres. The last named is the outlet of all the others

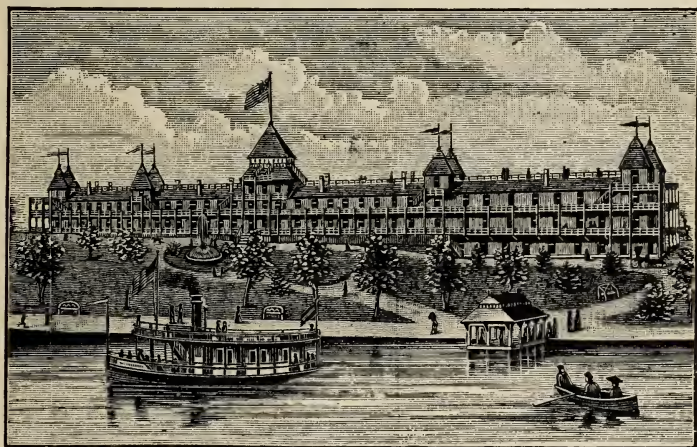


Spirit Lake.

and empties into the Little Sioux river, which finds its way into the Missouri river about half way between Council Bluffs and Sioux City. All told, there are some twenty-five lakes in the vicinity; those not mentioned by name varying in size, and ranging from one to three miles in length.

Spirit Lake is the most northern of the group, has a shore line of 14 miles, and is surrounded by heavily timbered forests. It is quite uniform in shape, free from weeds and full of fish, such as pike, pickerel, and bass.

Looking from the veranda of Hotel Orleans down the southwestern shore, one sees a beautiful, pebbly beach, with such a perfect outline at



Motel Orleans.

the water's edge that it seems impossible that nature has wrought so perfectly. There is a long stretch of this shining shore, sloping gradually to the water, and presenting the appearance of an artificial gravel walk, while the bank is abrupt and bordered with a four foot walk of boulders as regularly placed as though done by the hand of man. No pen can describe any of these lakes or the beauty of the surrounding country.

Driving westerly around the lake, the road leads one out through timber, through beautiful fields and back again along the shore, past seven mounds and about as many little lakes—beautiful lakes, some of which hug so closely to Spirit Lake as to scarcely leave room to drive between.





YOU ARE GOING FROM  
ST. LOUIS OR KANSAS CITY

TO ANY POINT IN

CENTRAL IOWA,

MINNESOTA,

DAKOTA,

OREGON,

— OR —

WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

BE SURE TO CALL ON THE AGENT OF THE

**Wabash-Western Railway**

BEFORE BUYING YOUR TICKETS.

He will sell you Tickets and check your Baggage to Destination.

Two Trains Daily and No Change of Cars to St. Paul.

THIS IS THE GREAT SUMMER TOURIST ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST!

FROM POINTS BEYOND

St. Louis, Kansas City, or Moberly

APPLY TO AGENTS OF CONNECTING RAILROADS FOR

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks.

DON'T FORGET TO ASK FOR TICKETS OVER THE

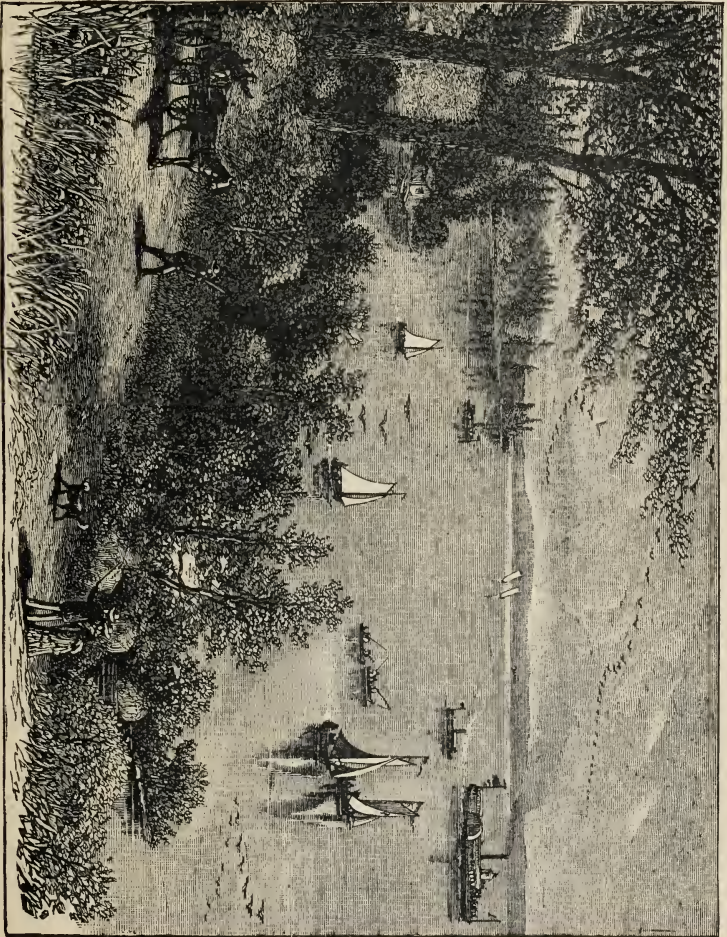
CENTRAL IOWA ROUTE,

NOW KNOWN AS

“THE HANDY LINE.”

When you reach the opposite shore from the hotel, you will find yourself in Mianesota.

Returning, whatever may be your natural inclination to flora, you will inevitably succumb to the charms of the wild flowers; and if you



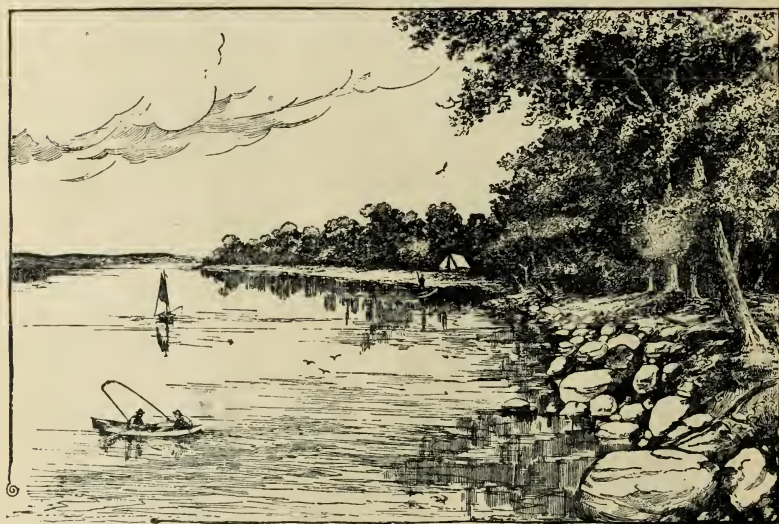
West Okoboji.  
Looking West from Dixon's Beach.

chance to have a pre-existing fondness, you will go *wild* over their profusion and variety.

East Okoboji is separated from Spirit Lake by a narrow isthmus, through which an artificial channel has been cut, and a lock and race put in. This lake is six miles long, and is like a wide river, the

scenery closely resembling that of the lower St. Lawrence. At its south end it unites with West Okoboji, which is said by traveled people to be the most beautiful body of water in the United States.

It is six and one-half miles long, from one to three miles wide, and has 18 miles of shore line. It is irregular in shape, numerous bays indenting its shores, while capes and promontories appear here and there, jutting out into the water, and being, in almost all cases, covered with trees and shrubs. The water is a remarkably clear blue, objects being easily seen at a depth of 25 feet. The greatest depth of water yet ascertained is 250 feet.



Dixon's Beach—West Okoboji.

There is not probably to be found anywhere in this country, handsomer beaches, ranging from clear white sand to the coarsest rock formation. Dixon's Beach is incomparably the gem of all. The places for bathing are without number, the shore shelving off gradually into deep water. There are plenty of steam, sail, and row boats.

As for fishing. Well—one must go there and try it for himself, for no one who has not, will believe such fish stories as are told by West Okobojians, even by those whose claim to citizenship is not over 48 hours old. Suffice it to say, if you want to catch fish, go to West Okoboji; when you get there, stop at Arnold's Park station, where



there is a good hotel kept by Arnold & Stevens, with accommodations for 150 people. There are also other hotels and boarding houses in the vicinity, besides many good locations for camping out.



West Okoboji.

Looking East from Gull Point.

The Hotel Orleans, at Spirit Lake, can take care of 400 guests, and is one of the finest hotels in the Northwest. Mr. J. W. Hutchinson, the proprietor, is well-known as the former manager of the Lake

Park Hotel at Minnetonka. Some of the other hotels are the Crandall House, Hunter's Lodge, Sampson's Lodge, and the Commercial House.

As a health resort, the Spirit Lake region is not excelled. No better proof of this can be given than that people who go there once, go again; many families owning a cottage, and others who have been there several seasons in succession still prefer a tent, doing their own cooking, or eating at a hotel, as they feel inclined. Some club together in parties of ten or twelve and take their cook with them, sleeping in a tent, which they spread under the friendly shade of a large tree.

There is a complete freedom from malaria. Overworked and nervous people soon find rest and comfort, and sufferers from hay-fever immediate relief.

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## ON WEST OKOBOJI.

BY "A CAMPER-OUT."

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“SEE that loon over there?” said Carpenter. “Well sir, I never set eyes on one of the infernal critters that I don’t remember the first one I ever had any experience with. I was a young buck then, and had only been here at Okoboji about a month. Come here from down East. Well, I was out looking for prairie chickens and struck this here bay about where that old lime-kiln is. I sat down to take a pull at my pipe, and presently one of them birds bobbed up on top of the water, not a hundred feet from me. I yanked up my gun and blazed away, expecting to blow the cuss into smithereens, but when the smoke drifted off, there he sot as calm as a May mornin’. I give him the other barrel, but there he sot. I loaded up again and give him both barrels, but there he sot. I got mad and give him a third dose, but there he sot. Finally, I got disgusted, dropped my gun and lighted my pipe. I had only puffed away half a dozen times, when happenin’ to look that way, I saw that there loon going through the gosh darndest antics you ever see. He was a duckin’ himself, comin’ up with a splash, givin’ a hoot and duckin’ again so fast that I quit smokin’ and stared at

him in sheer amazement. When I quit smokin' though, he quit duckin', and then I got onto him, and filling my pipe up fresh, I says to myself, says I, 'All right, Mr. Duck (for I thought it was a duck, you know), I can stand this as long as you can,' and away I went a puffin' and he a duckin' again. Well sir, 'twant five minutes before that bird turned up his heels, deader nor a door nail — drowneded himself, you see. I found out afterwards he was a loon, and you couldn't shoot him 'cause he'd dive so quick every time he seen the flash of a — Gee-whillikens! I've got a big one," and Carpenter began hauling in his line hand over fist. As he lifted a four-pound pike into the boat, he added: "This makes me think of old Jim Gregory. He used to fish on this lake, and he was the biggest liar that ever lived. Gosh!" (another yank and a second magnificent pike). "Jim, he used to lay awake nights studyin' up fresh lies. What for? Why every time Jim told a lie he'd catch a fish, and before he died he got so expert at lying that he thought nothin' of pullin' in a couple of hunderd bass a day — Danged ef I ain't got another. Say, young feller, can't you prevaricate a few? If you can't I'm afeard you won't have no luck."

I did have luck though, and when we pulled back to camp that night we had fish enough to feed the whole township, of which I had caught my full share.

When we got up that morning, the wind was blowing so stiffly from the west that every one said there was no use starting out for fish, but Carpenter said if we could get across to Emerson's bay under the shelter of the west shore, we could strike "slathers of 'em." So we launched our boat in the very teeth of the gale, and after an hour's hard pulling through the tossing waves, reached calmer water under the lee of Bull point. Between here and Bluff point, with about 80 feet of line out, I hauled in half a dozen as elegant pickerel as ever tacked a spoon. As we rounded Bluff point into Emerson's bay, however, we found the water too rough, and after anchoring and trying for pike unsuccessfully, we put about ship and headed for Brown's bay, where sheltered by a densely wooded bluff, the waves subsided into ripples, and we made ready for the day's sport.

It was here that Carpenter sprang his loon story on me. The bay is semi-circular in shape and about half a mile wide. On the east side the bottom is rocky, but everywhere else it is covered with a beautiful silver sand, from which the weeds spring in abundance, form-



ing the best of hiding and feeding places for bass and pickerel. We alternated at trolling and still-fishing, trying the former until the guide became tired, and then anchoring in the middle of the bay and dropping our hooks for pike. I think we must have made 50 trips from an old dead tree at the middle of the south end of the bay to Lookout point, where the rough waves from Emerson's bay went rolling by, and on none of them did we fail to land a fish, while in many cases we got two or three. They were of all kinds — bass, pickerel, perch, croppie, etc., and all fought nobly.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing that the best fishing at Okoboji is in Brown's bay. I had fully as good luck at other times all over the lake, but have described the particular day's sport referred to, because we were successful under unusual and unfavorable conditions. Pickerel can be taken anywhere along the 18 miles of coast around the lake, though they are perhaps more abundant from Dixon's beach around into Palmer's bay at the north end.

The best bass grounds are on the west side, and in Emerson's and Brown's bays. Pike can be found anywhere, or more correctly, everywhere. Then there are rock bass, perch, and croppie in just sufficient quantities to add variety to your string and round out the pleasure of the catch.

There is nothing of the stereotyped summer resort order about Okoboji. I remember one day that a distinguished friend of ours who was spending the season with his family at the fashionable Hotel Orleans on Spirit Lake, paid us a visit in a gaily decked steam-tug, with a great deal of pomp and *eclat* and other fixings. We did put on some style then. We didn't go in swimming once all the afternoon. One of the boys went out and hypothecated a chicken, and the cook made some soup out of a ham bone. We thought that dinner was equal to anything the hotel could set up, but some way our guests didn't seem to relish the soup — too much ham in it, possibly. Well, after dinner, our guests insisted that we go over to Spirit Lake and take supper with them, and after some hesitation we went. We *did* comb our hair, but there wasn't a boiled shirt or bit of blacking in the camp, and the high-collared, red-necktied, lawn tennis playing dudes over at the Orleans seemed to think a delegation from some Wild West show had dropped in on them as we tramped into the hotel office in the wake of our distinguished leader. All of us from the ordinary



THE

# “HANDY LINE”

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“The Tourist Route”

BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, ST. PAUL

AND

MINNEAPOLIS

---

This Through Line

COMPOSED OF THE

WABASH ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC,

CENTRAL IOWA,

MINNESOTA & NORTHWESTERN R'YS

Has St. Louis and Kansas City for its Southern, and St. Paul and Minneapolis for its Northern termini. By no other combination can these four Cities be reached by a single line of Railway.

Pullman Palace Buffet Sleeping Cars and elegant Day Coaches are run through **Without Change** between St. Louis and St. Paul, and Kansas City and St. Paul. Close connection is made at Mason City Junction with trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. to and from Clear Lake, Lakes Okoboji, and Spirit Lake.

summer resort stand-point, were just every-day tramps. But we were all happy and all hungry — always hungry would be better perhaps — and we did full justice to the excellent fare of mine genial host of the always popular Hotel Orleans.

While we were there, we all walked down to the beach and took a view of Spirit Lake, first mentally and then vocally comparing it with our own Okoboji. Without wishing to disparage the many attractions of the former, it was the unanimous verdict that Okoboji was the queen. Spirit Lake is simply a big round pond without a break in the monotonous regularity of its shores. It affords splendid facilities for bathing and boating and fashionable recreations, but West Okoboji affords these facilities, too, and many more besides. Okoboji's irregular coast line, its score or more of charming coves or bolder bays, with picturesquely wooded banks, its marvelously transparent, bright blue water, its inexhaustible stock of large and gamey fish, its hundreds of other minor attractions, all go to make a resort for the true lover of nature "in her fairest moods," that cannot be equaled by any other western lake.

This is the way we all looked at it from our snug little camp under the trees at Dixon's beach. We had two tents and a cook, a fresh sweet-smelling hay bed and some warm blankets, two guides and half a dozen boats by day, a big camp fire and the sleep of the just by night, plenty to eat, plenty to drink (water of course), plenty of sport, and a general good healthy time. Had we so desired, we could have carried along our store clothes and gone over to Spirit Lake of an evening and enjoyed a fashionable ball; or we could go, and did, to an old-fashioned country ball across the lake. We lived on the fat of the land, and put several pounds of it on our bones, and when we finally bade the camp a reluctant good-bye, we left it healthier, stronger and better men.

You say, "Yes, that may all be true, but all this costs like the dickens, and I haven't the money to spare." Wrong again, young man, or old man, or sick man, or whatever other kind of a man you may be. When we came to divide up the expenses they amounted to less than \$12 per week each. Now think of all we had that we could have gotten along without, and then think if you can't afford to spend one or two short weeks away from the bricks and mortar, away



from the heat and dust, away from the worries and cares of business, under the green trees and beside the blue waters of Okoboji.

The lake is easy of access. It is located in Northwestern Iowa. It is reached by any of the Central Iowa Railway through car lines, which take you direct to Mason City Junction, where you change to the cars of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and land right at the lake. Round-trip excursion tickets during the summer season can be bought of almost any railroad agent in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and even as far south as Texas.

At Arnold's Park Station there is an excellent hotel with excellent managers, excellent beds and an excellent table. The prices are remarkably reasonable. Here guides, tackle, bait, guns, etc., can be obtained and every preparation made for your visit. The two best known and most skillful guides are Inman and Carpenter. Anyone can tell you where to find them, and either of them can tell you where to find the fish and game — for Okoboji is a prime hunting ground in season.

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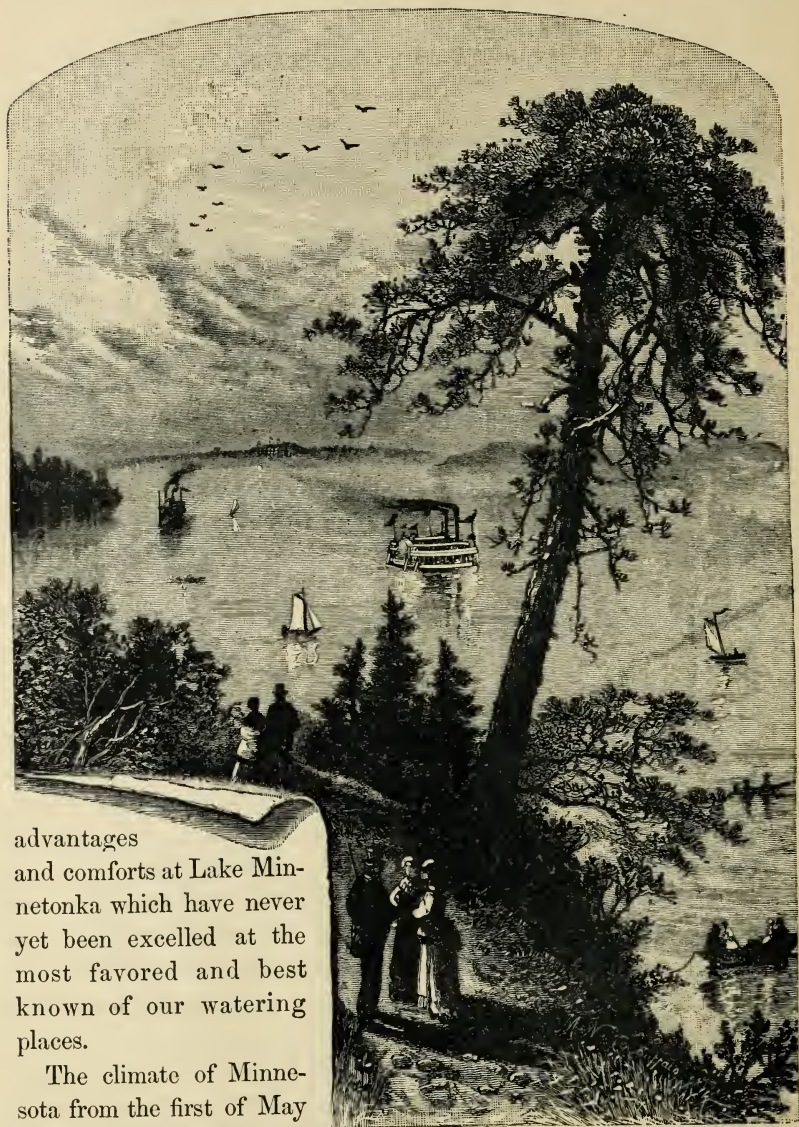
## ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

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AS it is intended in this pamphlet to only briefly describe some of the more prominent summer resorts of the Northwest that are away from the busy hum of commerce, and as our space is too limited to do justice to St. Paul and Minneapolis, we can only call attention to these wonderful twin cities, of that wonderful region, which are only ten miles apart, and have a combined population of over 250,000. They are the central points for the distribution of the vast business of the Northwest. Many tourists make St. Paul or Minneapolis their headquarters and take short trips to the various resorts in the vicinity.

### LAKE MINNETONKA.

Before giving any detailed account of the varied attractions for the tourist which are to be found in this favored spot of earth, it is, perhaps not out of place to say something of the reasons for asserting, as many do, that there is a combination of climatic, natural and artificial



advantages and comforts at Lake Minnetonka which have never yet been excelled at the most favored and best known of our watering places.

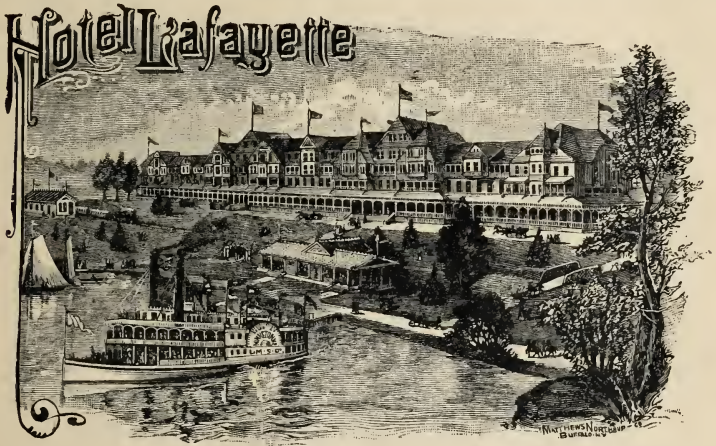
The climate of Minnesota from the first of May to the first of October, is conceded by all physicians familiar with it to be the golden mean of the Western Continent, free alike from the languors and malarial exhalations of the lower river

Lake Minnetonka.

and lake regions of the United States, and from the salt vapors and unhealthful east winds of the Atlantic coast. Especially does this Northwestern climate commend itself to the dwellers in the Southwest.

From a social standpoint the tourist has nothing left to desire, for at Minnetonka are gathered the best elements of American society from every quarter of the Union.

The name Minnetonka was given to this beautiful lake by Alexander Ramsey, the first Governor of Minnesota, the original Indian name being Mde-a-tonka (the Big Lake). In a direct line the lake is



but 15 miles in length, but owing to the numerous picturesque indentations the shore line is 40 miles in length. The area of water surface is 23 square miles.

The first view of the lake on leaving the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway cars at Wayzata discloses only the bay which lies at the extreme eastern end, but the proof of its great extent is afforded by the fleet of magnificent steamers at hand to convey travelers to the numerous resorts about its shores. These boats are splendid side-wheelers, the largest carrying 2,000 passengers with ease.

The Lake Minnetonka Branch of the Manitoba Railway leaves the main line at this point, and by rail it is only five minutes ride from Wayzata to Minnetonka Beach, trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis running through without change of cars.

Like Wayzata, Excelsior is the summer home of residents of the Twin Cities. West from Excelsior is Lake Park.



. . . THE . . .

# CHICAGO <sup>AND</sup> CENTRAL IOWA

NEW

• Through Car Line •

---

RUNNING OVER THE

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

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AND

CENTRAL IOWA R'YS,

*Via KEITHSBURG and OSKALOOSA.*

Pullman Sleeping Car between Chicago and Oskaloosa,  
and Day Coach between Chicago and Lyle, Minn.

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The Quickest and most Direct Line between

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| CHICAGO and MORNING SUN, | MARSHALLTOWN,    |
| WINFIELD,                | ELDORA,          |
| BRIGHTON,                | ACKLEY,          |
| HEDRICK,                 | HAMPTON,         |
| OSKALOOSA,               | MASON CITY, IA., |
| GRINNELL,                | and LYLE, MINN.  |

Close Connections made at CHICAGO with all Lines to and from the East.

---

THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKS TO ALL POINTS  
EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

From the Lake Park Hotel dock at Lake Park, the tourist steamer bears straight away for the crowning attraction and glory of Minnetonka, to-wit: Minnetonka Beach and Hotel Lafayette.

Great as was its original design, it was found necessary the past season to increase the capacity of the hotel by about one-half, furnishing accommodations for 900 guests. As first completed, it was 600 feet in length, more than 100 feet in width. From the foundation to the gable is 90 feet, and around the whole of the building runs a piazza, varying from 20 to 40 feet in width, whose overhanging roof affords a sheltered promenade from which the eye ranges unobstructed over the manifold beauties of both the upper and lower lakes.

For summer sojourners, the numerous islands, peninsulas, and promontories of Lake Minnetonka afford lovely locations which have been taken advantage of by gracing many of them with hotels, club-houses, cottages, etc.

Besides the Hotel Lafayette, the well-known and popular houses are the Lake Park Hotel, Hotel St. Louis, Excelsior House, and Arlington House. There are some fifteen first-class hotels in all at the lake, easily reached by rail from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

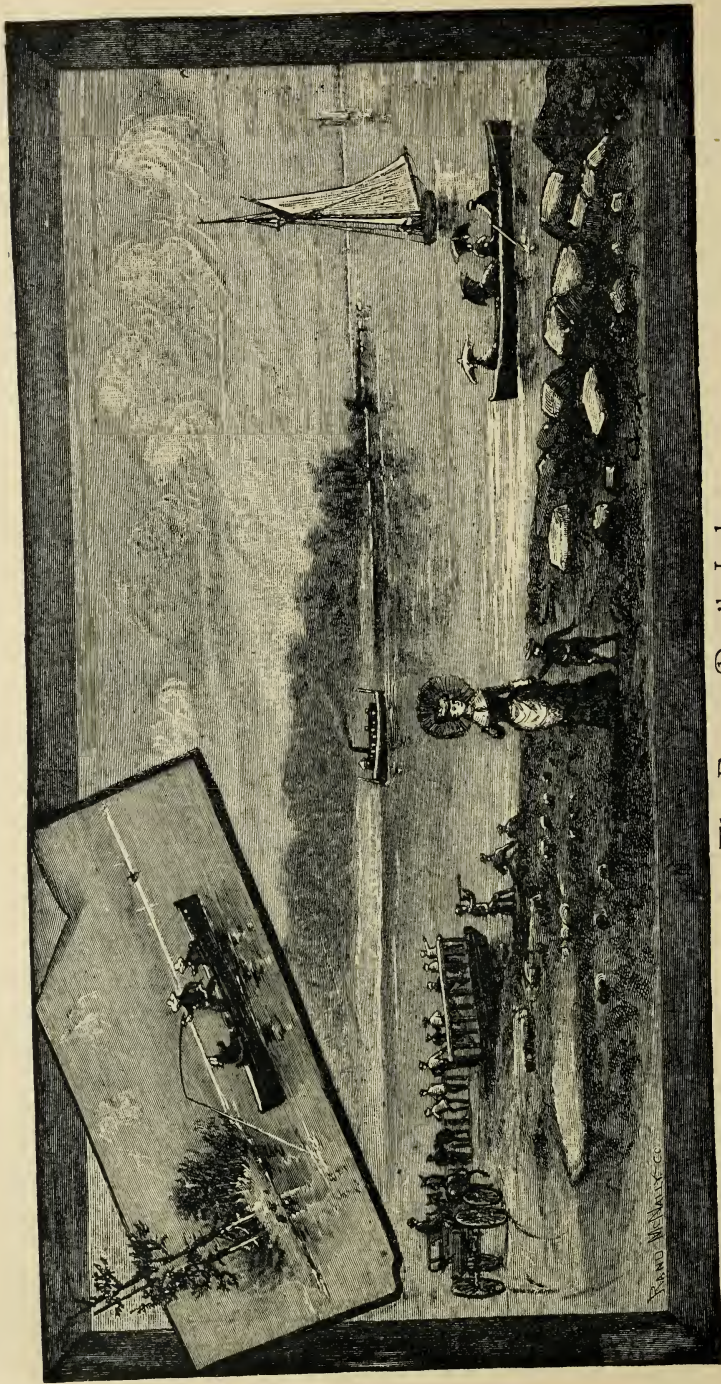
There are also numerous private houses and cottages at which board can be had by the day or week at a less price than at the hotels.

#### THE LAKE PARK REGION.

If the tourist thinks in his heart that having seen the Lakes of Minnetonka, and feasted every sense, mental and physical, that he has exhausted the resources of the Northwestern pleasure places, he is far astray in his calculations. Going westward through the magnificent Park Region, which is penetrated by the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroads, he will find that Minnetonka is but the entry way to the lovely land beyond.

Within 25 miles of St. Paul there are 215 lakes of various sizes, none so large as Minnetonka, however. Amongst the well known is White Bear Lake, 12 miles from St. Paul, on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, where there are several first-class hotels with accommodations varying from 50 to 250 persons each.

One hundred and forty miles northwest of St. Paul, on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, is Alexandria, a city of lakes, the waters filled with fish and the woods with game.



The Ferry--Devils Lake.

BRAND McNEIL & CO



Passing through Ashley Park, Ten Mile Lake, Osakis, besides the almost countless less known places going in the same direction, 409 miles from St. Paul, we arrive at Devil's Lake, which is 55 miles long and 14 miles wide. The water is salt, and about the same specific gravity as the ocean. Many wonderful cures of disease are recorded of it, being specially efficacious in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, pulmonary complaints, skin diseases, and nervous prostration. It is claimed for Devil's Lake that it is the only place in the United States or Canada where sufferers from hay fever can be assured of relief and cure.

The hottest weather is in July, when the average temperature is about 70 degrees. The summer days are long, the twilight lasting until 10 o'clock in the evening. There are three steamboats on the lake.

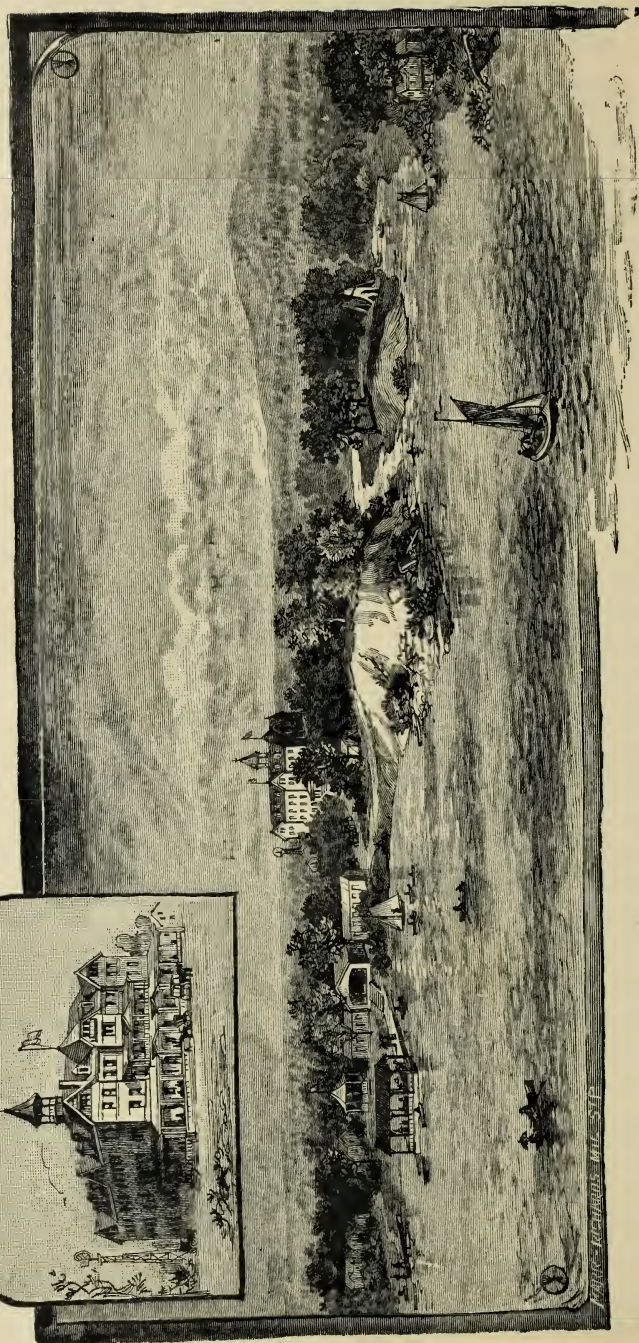
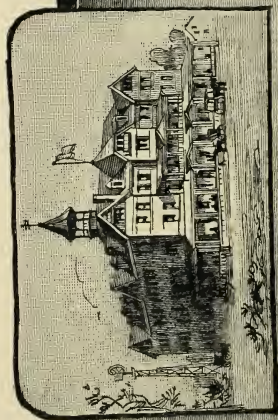
At Fort Totten, directly opposite the city of Devil's Lake, barracks were established in 1867 and four companies of United States troops are quartered there.

Besides those in the city, there are several good hotels at various points on the lake. Those who prefer to "camp out" can find everything necessary at the trading post at Fort Totten and at the stores in the city.

The great prairies and innumerable lakes and streams north and west of Devil's Lake are a veritable hunter's paradise. Devil's Lake is reached by both the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and Northern Pacific Railroads.

Amongst the most noted of the many lakes in the Lake Park region, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, are Minnewasaka, Clitherall, Battle, and Detroit lakes. All have fine pebbly beaches, lined with beautiful borders of timber, and the accommodations for anglers, sportsmen, and families are ample and good. Detroit Lake is especially well-known for its great variety of game fish.

Those who have more time to spare and desire to go farther west into this wonderland will find numerous other places of great interest to visit on the line of this railroad in Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory, but beyond controversy, the greatest of all is the Yellowstone National Park, which lies partly in the Territory of Wyoming, and partly in that of Montana. It is 65 miles north and south, by 55 miles east and west; comprises 3,575 square miles,



Detroit Lake and Hotel Minnesota.

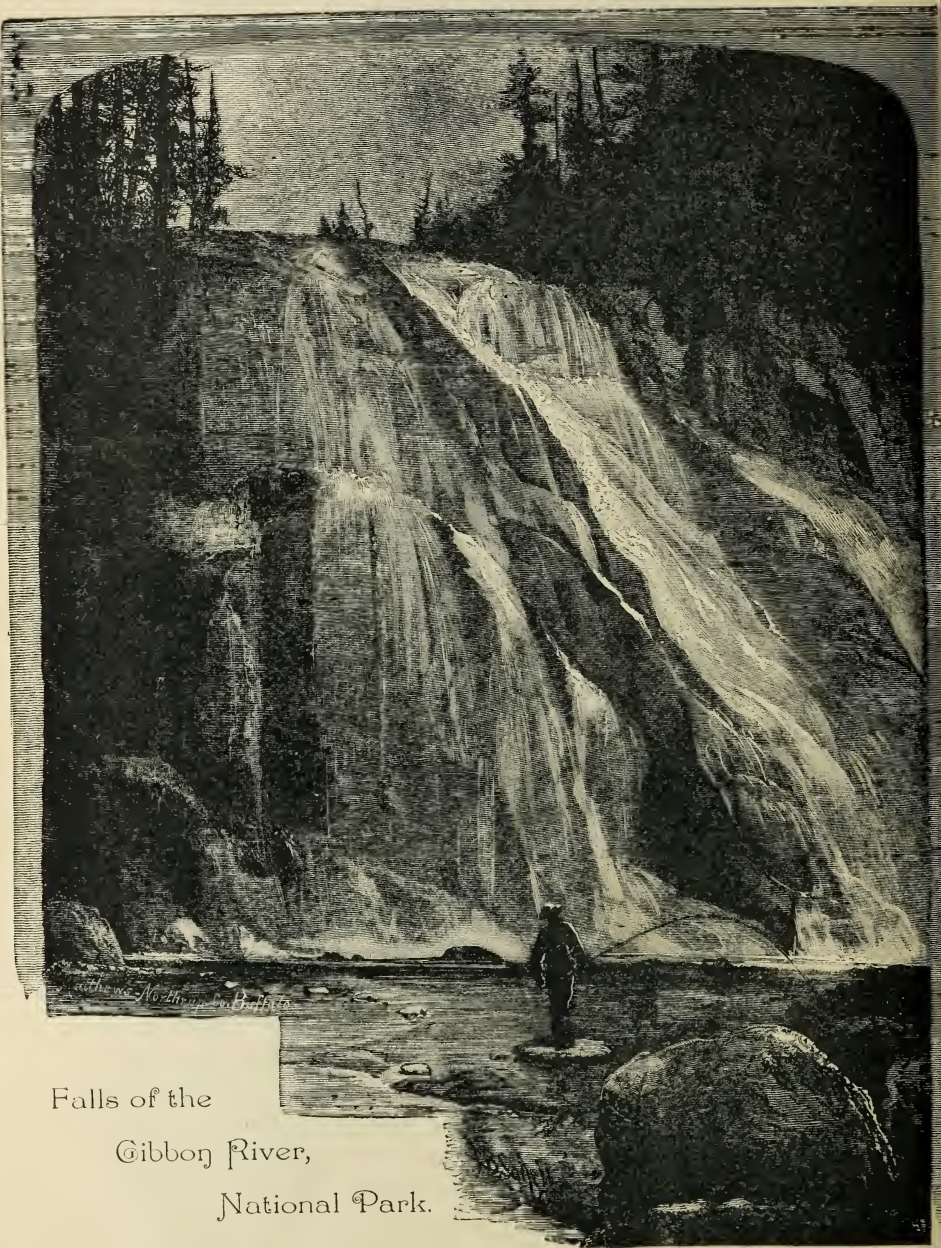
and is, throughout its entire extent, 6,000 feet or more above the level of the sea. Yellowstone Lake has an altitude of 7,778 feet, while the mountain ranges that hem in the valleys on every side rise to the height of 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and are covered with perpetual snow. The entire region was at a comparatively recent geological period the scene of remarkable volcanic activity, the last stages of which are still visible in the hot springs and geysers. In the number and magnitude of these, the Park surpasses all the rest of the world. There are probably 50 geysers throwing columns of water to the height of from 50 to 200 feet, and from 5,000 to 10,000 springs depositing either lime or silica. There is every variety of beautiful color, and the deposits form around their borders the most elaborate ornamentation. The temperature of the calcareous springs is from 160° to 170°, that of the others 200° or more.

The principal collections are the Upper and Lower Geyser Basins of the Madison river, and the calcareous springs of the Gardiner river. The Park is also one of the most interesting geographical localities in North America, having within its limits or in its vicinity, the sources of several of the greatest rivers of the continent. On the north are those of the Yellowstone; on the west, those of the principal forks of the Missouri; on the southwest and south, those of Snake river flowing into the Columbia and through it into the Pacific Ocean, and those of Green River, a branch of the great Colorado, which empties into the Gulf of California.

#### GEYSERS.

Of the many wonderful things to be seen in the Park, the most wonderful of all are the Geysers, of which there is the grandest collection known to exist in the world. They are very active and powerful, each one having regular eruptions of from five to fifteen minutes duration, when columns of boiling water are thrown from 100 to 300 feet high, and countless rocks of enormous weight hurled like rockets high above the columns of water, accompanied by an earth-trembling which is terrific. The largest and principal geysers have been named as follows: "Old Faithful," which regularly every hour sends its streams of boiling water 200 feet upward, the spectacle continuing from three to five minutes.





Falls of the  
Gibbon River,  
National Park.

The "Bee Hive" geyser, which once in twenty-four hours throws a column of water three feet in diameter, to a height of from 100 to 220 feet.

Next, one comes up to the "Giantess," which, however, only once in fourteen days shows her power. She then shoots up a stream 250 feet into the air, lasting 20 minutes and heard at a great distance; from here, one visits the "Lion," the "Lioness," and her two cubs, the "Saw Mill," the "Grand," the "Comet," the "Giant," the "Grotto," the "Splendid," and the "Castle"



Yellowstone  
① River,  
National Park.



geysers, with others of smaller size. Of the last-named group, the "Giant" and the "Grand" are the mightiest, throwing streams to a height of 200 feet, the former playing an hour and the latter 20 minutes, each with strong ebullitions.

Finally, the largest geyser which exists in this land of wonders is reached. This is the celebrated "Excelsior." The eruption of this geyser is at irregular intervals, and it is difficult to know when it will happen. But whoever has the good fortune to witness "Excelsior" in activity will certainly marvel at its terrible power, for its column of water, varying from no less than 60 to 75 feet in diameter, is sent 300 feet into the air.

One of the wonders of the Park is the Grand Canon, whose perpendicular sides, from 200 to 500 yards apart, rise to the height of 1,500 to 2,000 feet.

#### **HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE PARK.**

At Mammoth Hot Springs, a large and commodious hotel, which would do credit to Long Branch, has been built, having a capacity for 400 guests. It is handsomely furnished throughout, and has all the modern improvements of hot and cold water, gas, etc., etc. Other hotels are being erected at different points in the Park.

Retracing our steps to St. Paul, and going due north 150 miles we arrive at Duluth—Proctor Knott's far-famed "Zenith City of the West"—which has a population of 20,000, at the head of Lake Superior.

It has a number of excellent hotels, and is an attractive summer resort. It is reached by several lines of railroad. During the season of navigation, numerous large steamers run to and from the various and attractive points of interest in the great Lake Superior district, descriptions of which all are familiar with.

Round-trip excursion tickets to all the points mentioned in the foregoing, as well as to many others, can be had over any of the Central Iowa Railway Through Car Lines, by applying to any ticket agent in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the agents of the Central Iowa Railway Company.





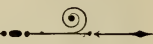
Lake Pend d'Oreille, Idaho.

# ROUND TRIP EXCURSION TICKETS

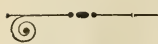
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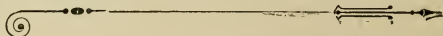
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